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SOURCE

1. Medical specialists in Yugoslavia are rare and for this reason many German prisoners of war who were doctors as well as others with medical training were requested to remain in the service of the Yugoslav state. Hospitals are in poor condition and morale among medical staffs and employees is low. Every professional request made by the doctors is handled by incompetent personnel holding positions only because they are Communists.
2. The salaries for the medical personnel are as follows:
 - a. Laborers receive 2,500 dinars a month.
 - b. Third Category (lowest paid) employees, which includes most employees, receive about 3,000 dinars a month.
 - c. Second Category employees, which includes "responsibles" and Communist Party members, receive 4,000 dinars a month.
 - d. First Category employees, composed of Committee presidents and regional Party leaders, receive 5,000 dinars a month.
 - e. Teachers receive 3,500 dinars a month.
 - f. Technicians receive 4,000 to 5,000 dinars a month.
 - g. Foreigners receive a 50 percent increase on their basic salary.
3. After World War II, United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Association (UNRRA) aid, plus donations from the United States Yugoslav colony adequately supplied the main hospitals with surgical instruments. These instruments, partly because of misuse and partly because of sabotage, are beginning to deteriorate. Hospitals in small towns lack instruments and medicine and can hardly meet the fundamental needs of the populace.
4. There is a lack of medical supplies and important medicines as follows: Streptomycin is almost non-existent; penicillin is becoming more rare daily and is used only in emergencies; quinine and its derivatives are being substituted by Akridinik (Hepakrin); sulphate drugs are scarce and calcium drugs of foreign make are non-existent. A factory at Zagreb is producing a similar

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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drug (?), but not in sufficient quantities. Vitamins come mostly from the United States, and some stocks still remain from UNRRA days. Tonic drugs are non-existent. Bends (sic), gauze, ethyl chlore, and leucoplastat are in great demand but cannot be obtained. Neosalvarsan eosici (sic), bismuth, and various drugs used to combat venereal disease are almost impossible to obtain. Factories in Zemun, Zagreb and Maribor produce the following drugs in small quantities: Plantakod and Pertusan (Ekspektorant derivatives).

5. The Ministry of Public Health is controlled by members of the Communist Party. The lack of nurses and obstetricians has forced the Ministry to decrease the length of courses at the hospital to about six weeks. Graduates lack training and it is said that nurses and obstetricians are in hospitals for espionage work rather than to help doctors and patients. The personnel is young, and after serving a short while, they join the police force or the railroads (sic). When accidents occur in the villages the patients are transported to the public hospitals in ox carts or on horseback. Peasants are resorting to the old forms of remedies since the death rate and complications caused by such means of transportation have made them lose faith in hospital treatment.
6. The following is a list of some doctors in towns of Macedonia and Serbia:
 - a. In Gostivar: Dr. Fidanco
 - b. In Tetovo: Dr. Khefer Elbasani
 - c. In Skoplje: Dr. Popov, Minister of Hygiene, Communist Party member.
Dr. Panov, Chief of Hygiene Administration, Communist Party member.
Dr. Perlopcanski, Inspector, Communist Party member.
 - d. In Skoplje
University: Dr. Yuzbashich, Professor of Surgery, Communist Party member.
Dr. Karagiosoff, Chief of the Surgery Department.
Dr. Stavrides, surgeon.
Dr. Migirdichian, Professor of Anatomy.
Dr. Ignatovski, Resident doctor of the hospital.
 - e. In Strumica: Dr. Beleff
Dr. Aneta
Dr. Frintz (German prisoner)
Dr. Slavenac
Dr. Sasdov, Communist Party member.
Dr. Ogarevski, Communist Party member.